

CERION STEVENSONI Dall. Pl. 3, figs. 8-10.

Cerion stevensoni Dall 1900, NAUTILUS 14, p. 65 (Long or Berry Island); Pilsbry 1902, Man. of Conch. (2), 14, p. 220, pl. 44, fig. 70-71; Dall 1905, [in] The Bahama Islands, Baltimore, p. 40 (Rum Cay, not Long Island); Clench 1934, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 40, p. 209 (Probably Cat Island).

A very large series of this remarkable species was collected at Wemyss, 7 mi. SE. of Simms on Long Island by the present expedition and this place can be accepted as the type locality. Through the courtesy of Dr. Bartsch, I have been privileged to examine and photograph the three type specimens (Plate 3, figs. 8-10, figure 9 being the holotype). This species has had a curious history as locality assignment. The original locality, Long Island, now known to be correct, was later changed by Dall to Rum Cay, though Dall did not state his reasons for this change. As Rum Cay has since been fairly well explored, particularly by the parties on the "Utowana" and neither *stevensoni* or any species similar to it were found, I had assumed that possibly Cat Island would prove to be its origin on the basis of its relationship to *C. felis* P. & V.

A NEW PLEISTOCENE RACE OF POLYGYRA APPRESSA

BY FRANK C. BAKER

POLYGYRA APPRESSA HUBRICHTI, nov. var.

Shell differing from typical *appressa* in its much greater size, more elevated spire, rounder aperture, and general gibbous form. The parietal lamella is long, curved, and extends to the umbilical region as in the typical form. Basal tooth of peristome usually well developed, but the upper denticle of race *fosteri* rarely developed. Sculpture of fine lines of growth.

Diam. 25.5; Height 14.5; Ap. Diam. 10.0; Height 7.0 mm. Holotype.

Diam. 25.0; Height 13.5; Ap. Diam. 9.5; Height 7.0 mm. Paratype.

Diam. 23.5; Height 13.0; Ap. Diam. 9.0; Height 6.0 mm. Paratype.

Type locality: Valmeyer, Monroe Co., Illinois, in pink loess of Sangamon age. Holotype No. P6629; paratypes No. P6630, Museum of Natural History, Univ. Ill.; paratypes No. 168631,

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; collection of Leslie Hubricht, No. A1562.

This form is another of the peculiar variations which have been noted in loess deposits in Illinois. Typical *appressa* is rare in these deposits, only two specimens having been noted among fifty of the new race. In size *hubrichti* is the largest form of the *appressa* group, exceeding that of *P. a. perigrapta*, which attains a diameter of about 22 mm. The lamella or tooth on the parietal wall also differs greatly in form in this race. There is considerable variation in size among the fifty specimens of *hubrichti* from Valmeyer, about a dozen specimens ranging from 19 to 21 mm. in diameter. All have the peculiar elevated, dome-shaped spire of the new variety and not the flat spire of typical *appressa*.

The material was collected from loess deposits at Valmeyer by Mr. Leslie Hubricht, in whose honor the variety is named.

A NEW BOLIVIAN HELICOID, DINOTROPIS HARRINGTONI

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND T. D. A. COCKERELL

In the course of work in Bolivia Mr. George L. Harrington picked up the peculiar snail described below. In shape it is curiously like some depressed, carinate helices from different parts of the world and belonging to widely separated genera, such as the Californian *Monadenia circumcarinata* (Stearns) or the Australian *Glyptorhagada kooringensis* (Ang.). In the surface sculpture and general shape it is like depressed Jamaican members of the *Pleurodonte* group. The basal lip is unfortunately broken; possibly it was toothed there, though we are disposed to believe it was toothless. In texture it is unlike *Labyrinthus*, which always has a parietal tooth. It does not seem to be related to *Xenothauma* Fulton. On the whole we are inclined to think it a specialized member of the *Epiphragmophora* group, but no definite opinion can be formed without anatomic data. We form for it a new group, the exact status of which remains in abeyance.

DINOTROPIS, new genus. The openly umbilicate shell is strongly depressed, keeled, of few ($4\frac{1}{2}$) whorls, the nuclear $1\frac{1}{2}$ smooth, the